

The Hongkong Telegraph

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THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908.

四拜禮 號二月四英港

\$50 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS....." 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTON.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. OHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months.....5%
" 6 ".....4%
" 3 ".....3%
TAKAO TAKAMIOHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [13]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 3 " 2 " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1908. [15]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL 5,378,375 (about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tezal, Pecalongan, Patocroeno, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radia (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
Do. 6 do. 3% do.
Do. 3 do. 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [16]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS....." 15,000,000

Head Office—HONGKONG.
SINGAPORE.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
C. F. B. Barrett, Esq., E. Sheehan, Esq.,
A. Fuchs, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,
C. R. Lennard, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3% per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1908. [14]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND....." 1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPR-
TORS.....£7,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 3 " 2 " " " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [19]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank,
S. Bleichroeder,
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,
Robert Warckhauser & Co.,
Mendelssohn & Co.,
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt,
Jacob S. H. Stern,
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln,
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. J. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be obtained on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [19]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI.....[DEVANHA] About 11th April. [Passage.]
MARSEILLES and LONDON [DELHI] 4th April. [Passage.]
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.....[BORNEO] About 11th April. [Passage.]
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & JAPAN [Capt. C. T. Denny, R.N.R.] April. [Passage.]

For Further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FINEST GROUND

COFFEE

IN 1lb. TINS.

ROASTED & GROUND ON OUR PREMISES.

We Guarantee the Absolute Purity of our Coffee which contains Genuine MOCHA and JAVA Beans only.

FRESH GROUND DAILY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [18]

DOW'S PORTS.

Armadales.....\$32.00 Per Dozen.
Royal Dry.....27.00 " "
Invalid.....25.00 " "

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [10]

THE CITY OF PARIS, PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS.

Just Unpacked from Paris ex s.s. "Tonkin"

A LARGE LOT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:
EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole agents.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,353 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sunday excepted). The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodations.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at foot.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
Thoroughly Up-to-Date with Every Modern Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extras.
Modern Management.

Telephone Address:

"OHFF" HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 74.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMKUN),
SHAMKUN, CANTON.
On the BRITISH CONCESION.
H. HAYNES,
Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO),
MACAO, CHINA.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FRANK GRANGE.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PRINCE OF WALES PARK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 51.

For Terms, &c. apply to the MANAGER.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [1]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET, NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER & AGENT.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Ladies' Millinery Department.

THIS WEEK:

SPECIAL SHOW LADIES' MILLINERY.

Latest Shapes, Prevailing Styles.

NEW CREATIONS FROM PARIS AND LONDON.

Now Showing in the Millinery Department.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG

Public Companies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1908, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1908. [355]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1908, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1908. [356]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES ORANGE in our firm Ceased this day.

LEIGH & ORANGE.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. [377]

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT EDWIN GRIFFIN, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., is from May 1st, 1908, admitted a Partner in our Firm, which will continue to carry on the business of Civil Engineers, Architects and Surveyors as heretofore, under the style of LEIGH & ORANGE.

LEIGH & ORANGE.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. [378]

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICES to HOTEL MANSIONS, 3RD FLOOR, SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908. [365]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD in our firm in Hongkong and China ceased on 31st March, 1908.

MR. JOHN WHITE COOPER-BONNAR was admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China on this date.

MR. CHARLES GORDON STEWART MACKIE is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration in Hongkong and China from this date.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. [383]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July 1907. [47]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK **THERAPION** MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Roulet, and others, is a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every other in its efficacy.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remedy for all the diseases of the urinary system, and is especially adapted for the treatment of gonorrhoea, cystitis, and all the diseases of the bladder, and is also a powerful diuretic and purgative.

THERAPION No. 2 is a remedy for all the diseases of the skin, and is especially adapted for the treatment of eczema, psoriasis, and all the diseases of the skin, and is also a powerful diuretic and purgative.

THERAPION No. 3 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, and is especially adapted for the treatment of leucemia, chlorosis, and all the diseases of the blood, and is also a powerful diuretic and purgative.

THERAPION is a remedy for all the diseases of the system, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the system, and is also a powerful diuretic and purgative.

Gold by J. J. O'Brien.

MR. ROBERT HART AND HIS DECORATIONS.

A REMARKABLE LIST.

To-day Sir Robert Hart enters upon his seventy-fourth year, having been born in County Armagh, Ireland, on 20th Feb. 1835. Since his last birthday he has received three additional orders of chivalry—to wit, 'First Class, Order of the Rising Sun,' sent to him by the Emperor of Japan, and the 'Grand Cross of the Order of the Dragon of Annam,' conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic, whilst the King of Italy has decorated him with the 'Grand Cordon, Order of the Crown of Italy.' This is the second time Sir Robert has received the Order of the Crown of Italy, the late King Humbert having created him a Grand Officer of the same in 1884. This distinguished Order was founded in 1868, and consists of five classes.

The first class is limited to 60 members, the second to 150, the third to 500, the fourth to 2,000, and as for simple chevaliers, who form the fifth class, their number is unlimited. Insignia, a white enamelled cross, the four arms of which are connected by lines of gold; the centre of the cross is adorned with the Iron Crown. Ribbon, crimson-watered silk with a large white stripe.

Sir Robert Hart is one of the few British subjects possessing the coveted and illustrious Order of Christ of Portugal. King Dom Luis, the grandfather of the present youthful monarch, having made him a Knight Grand Cross of the order in 1888 in recognition of his services in connection with the Sino-Portuguese Convention at Macao, the Portuguese possession near Canton. Sir Robert conducted the Macao negotiations on behalf of China, while Portugal was represented by the brilliant Senhor H. de Barros Gomez, who held the portfolio for Foreign Affairs in Senhor Luciano de Castro's Administration. The Order of Christ of Portugal is one of the oldest decorations in Europe, having been founded in 1319, exactly thirty years before the English Order of the Garter. It consists of three classes, limited to six members of the first and 450 of the second; the number of the members of the third class is unlimited. Insignia, a red enamelled cross with golden rim, in the centre of which is inserted a narrow white enamelled cross; the whole is surmounted for the members of the two first classes with an octagonal star of gold and white enamel, in the centre of which is represented in red enamel the holy heart of Christ, encircled with a wreath of green enamelled leaves. Ribbon, crimson-watered silk. The State robes consist of a white mantle, fastened by means of a long silken cord tied in the shape of a rosette. The star of the Order is embroidered on the left side of the mantle. A red cap, sword, Morocco boots, and golden spurs complete the costume, and in which members of the Order are generally buried.

King Leopold of Belgium has bestowed the Order of Leopold three times upon Sir Robert Hart, having made him a Commander of the Order in 1869, a Grand Officer in 1893, and having given him the Grand Cross in 1907. This Order was founded in 1832, and consists of five classes—first, grand-cordons; second, grand-officers; third, commanders; fourth, officers; fifth, chevaliers. Insignia, a white enamelled cross, with a wreath of laurel and oak leaf between each of the four branches, one side of it bears in the centre a black enamelled escutcheon, surrounded with a red circle between two small golden circles; on that escutcheon is inscribed the King's monogram in gold, and composed of two L.L. and two R.R. intertwined, and on the other side, on a black enamelled escutcheon, the Belgian lion in gold, round the escutcheon is a red enamelled rim, on which is inscribed in gold letters the motto of the kingdom, 'L'union fait la force.' The cross is surmounted by the Royal crown. The jewel is on silver for chevaliers, and for all other classes it is on gold. The star of the Order is worn by grand-cordons, and grand-officers only. Ribbon, crimson-watered silk. This Order is the same for civilians as for the military, with the exception that for the latter two crossed swords are added as supporters under the crown.

The Emperor of Austria has twice honoured Sir Robert with the order of Francis Joseph of Austria—in 1870, when his Majesty made him a Knight Commander of it, and in 1873 he was created a Knight Grand Cross. The Order of Francis Joseph was founded by the present monarch in 1849, just a year after he ascended the Throne. It consists of three classes, number unlimited. Insignia, a red enamelled cross of gold, the angles of the branches of which are curved, the cross is convex, between its four arms is perceived the two headed crowned eagle in gold, partly enamelled with black, and holding in his two beaks a golden chain, in the lower links of which is inserted the motto 'Viribus unitis'—strength by unity. Ribbon, deep red.

From France Sir Robert has on two occasions received the well-known Legion of Honour, Marshal MacMahon created him a Commander of the Order in 1878, and in 1885 President Grevy made him a Grand Officer of the same because of his services in bringing the Franco-Chinese war of 1884-5 to a close. The Legion of Honour was founded in 1802, and consists of five classes—first, chevaliers, whose number is unlimited; fourth, officers, limited to 4,000; third, commanders, limited to 1,000; second, grand-officers, limited to 200; first, grand-croix, limited to 50. The Order was founded as a reward for civil merit or military valour. Insignia, a star with five double-pointed branches, surmounted by a wreath of oak and laurel leaves; in the centre of the star are ensigned branches of oak and laurel; the obverse side of the star bears in its centre the effigy of the Republic in a small 'thimble'—this centre, and encircled between two smaller golden rings, is the following inscription:—'Republique Française.' The reverse side of the star bears the motto 'Honneur et Patrie'—honour and country. This star is of silver for chevaliers, and of gold for all other ranks. This Order is frequently conferred upon foreigners, but simply letters of advice. Ribbon, crimson-watered silk.

Sir Robert also possesses the Order of Orange Nassau. Holland, the Queenmother of the Netherlands having made him a Knight Grand Cross of this Order in 1897, and the late King Oscar II. of Norway and Sweden sent him two decorations. First his Majesty made him a Chevalier of the Order of Vasa in 1870. This Order was founded in 1776, and consists of four classes, number unlimited. Insignia, an oval gold escutcheon, in the white enamelled centre of which is displayed the crest of Vasa in gold; this centre is encircled with a red enamel ring bearing the following inscription:—'Gusta den Trede Inskiktare MDCCXXII.' Gustav III., instituted 1772. Ribbon, green-watered silk. On State occasions the Order is worn with a gold chain, the links of which represent alternately gold sheaves and shields, with the Swedish arms surrounded by the attributes of commerce, the arts, and agriculture, and the arms of Holstein in enamel and gold. The State robes are the national costume, in green velvet and white satin breeches, with a green velvet mantle lined with white satin. Secondly, his Majesty in 1894 created Sir Robert a Knight Grand Cross of the Polar Star of Norway. The foundation of this Order is uncertain, but it was revised exactly 160 years ago. It consists of four classes, number unlimited, and is 'destined to reward civil merit. Insignia, an octagonal gold white enamelled cross, with gold crowns in the four angles; the cross is surmounted by a Royal golden crown; the blue enamelled centre of the cross represents a golden star—the Polar Star—round which is inscribed the motto of the order, 'Necesse est mori.' Ribbon, black. The State robes are of crimson velvet and the breeches of white satin. The collar is composed of a double chain of gold, and between which are alternately fixed a gold and white enamel star and a double F of blue enamel, and surmounted by the Royal crown in gold.

In the year 1900, shortly after the siege of the Peking Legation by the Boxers, the German Emperor bestowed the Order of the Crown, First Class, Prussia, upon Sir Robert. Sir Robert Hart is also a Commander of the Papal Order of Pius IX., which honour he received in 1885. This rare Order was founded in 1847, the year after Pius IX. was elected Pope. It consists of two classes, and its members are limited in number. Insignia, an hexagonal blue enamelled star, the obverse, white enamelled centre of which is inscribed with the word 'Pius IX.' in gold, in the gold ring round it is displayed the motto 'Virtuti et merito' for virtue and merit. The reverse white enamelled centre, equally encircled with gold, contains the following inscription:—'Año MDCCCLXVII.' Ribbon, black. This and the Order of the Crown of Prussia, which was formerly known to Sir Robert as the Order of the Golden Spur, are the only two Papal Orders for which special costumes exist. In addition to creating Sir Robert Hart a Baronet, her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, conferred the three classes of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George upon him—the C.M.G. in 1879, the K.C.M.G. in 1882, and the G.C.M.G. in 1889. This Order was founded in 1818, and its motto is 'Auspiciis melioris aevi' (a pledge of better times). Ribbon, Saxon blue with a scarlet stripe.

And America has presented him with several medals of Republican appreciation.

Intimations.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. They never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. This remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Insomnia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Wasting Diseases, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dailie, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is limited. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence. Evening engagements for Duets and Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [302]

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

WHY, TO CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Where I am sure to find the best

FRENCH BONBONS,

LIQUEURS,

BURGUNDY,

BORDEAUX,

CHAMPAGNE,

and

CLARET.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [153]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

SATURDAY,

the 4th April, 1908, at 2.30 p.m., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of 140 House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising—

SATSUMA and CLOISONNE WALL

PLATES, VASES, INCENSE BURNERS,

BRONZE and BRASS BOWLS and VASES,

IVORY CARVINGS, TEA SETS, SILK

EMBROIDERED SCREENS, TABLE

COVERS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. [375]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. JONES, Esq., Harbour Office, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

SATURDAY,

the 11th April, 1908, at 2.30 p.m., within his

residence, No. 4, Victoria View, Kowloon,

THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

THEIRIN CONTAINED,

Comprising—

TAPESTRY and PLUSH COVERED

DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CANTON

CARVED BLACKWOOD TABLE and

FLOWER STANDS, PICTURES, BOOK-
CASE, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DIN-
ING TABLE and CHAIRS, MARBLE TOP
SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS,
GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, MAR-
BLE TOP WASHSTANDS, TEAKWOOD
WARDROBES and BUREAU with BE-
VELLED GLASS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS,
BRASS MOUNTED DOUBLE and SINGLE
IRON BEDSTEPS with WIRE and HAIR
MATTRESSES, COOKING STOVE and
UTENSILS, &c., &c.

Also

ONE COTTAGE PIANO by the Robinson
Piano Co.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. [374]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers
"NORZ"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd April, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1908. [154]

THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON, ANTWERP, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE,"

Captain Tomlinson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd April will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, 3rd April, p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1908. [362]

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, where delivery may be limited, immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 6th April, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before MONDAY, the 6th April, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 6th April, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. MILLET,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. [154]

THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

Captain G. E. Warner, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th April will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 6th April, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. [154]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMBANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo including the deck cargo, remaining on board after 4 p.m. on the 3rd April, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. [154]

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE GREAT
POPULARITY

or
Watson's

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS

Consistent Excellence

or
Quality.

IT IS

PURE MALT WHISKY

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

March 30th, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be
sent to The Manager, 1, Lee House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$80 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is

accessible to messengers. On copies sent by post an

additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the

world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-

five cents.

MARRIAGE.

MAY—HUNTER. On April 2nd, at St. John's
Cathedral, Hongkong, by Rev. F. T. Johnson,
M.A., CHARLES W. MAY, of the Hongkong &
Shanghai Banking Corporation, to BARBARA
DAWSON HUNTER, daughter of the late John
Ransom Hunter, of Liverpool, and sister of
H. E. R. Hunter, of the Hongkong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation. [387]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

We have consistently endeavoured to maintain a detached attitude concerning the opium question so far as the moral aspect of the question is concerned. Whether it is good that the people of China should indulge in opium, instead of the brands of cheap and obnoxious spirits which flood the Far Eastern market is a question which need not be discussed at present. Obviously both forms of indulgence or relaxation are to be condemned, but when China suggests that she is to extirpate the evil we want to know something about the financial side of the question. Apparently the Chinese Imperial Government has begun to recognise that ethics and money are on different planes. We are not referring to Hongkong which is bound to suffer seriously on the diminution—because we scarcely care to suggest absolute extinction—of the opium trade, but it must be obvious that China, in proposing to dispense with the revenue derived from the cultivation of the poppy and the importation of the Indian product is attempting something in the nature of a revolution. The question is of course, can China live up to her high and mighty moral standard? It cannot be done in the United Kingdom; it cannot be done in the prohibition States of America, and never was sought to be done in New York when the Raffles Law was supposed to be in force, and how it can be done in a vast territory such as that of China must surpass the imagination of thinkers. At the raters' meeting in Shanghai recently the chairman of the Municipal Council when introducing the resolution for the reduction of the number of licensed opium houses to the Settlement said: "The Chinese Government have never published any indication of the measures they proposed to adopt for curtailing the supply, or of the substitute they have designed for the income derived from opium which is hypothecated against their foreign loans." Here is the crux of the whole matter. In the latest Imperial decree emanating from Peking it would appear that the Chinese Government has at length awakened to a realization of the importance of considering this aspect of the question. The Viceroy and Governors are "commanded to investigate the conditions within their respective jurisdictions and, after deciding upon the manner whereby a substantial reduction of the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of the drug may be gradually brought about, to report to Us first before putting their respective schemes into force. They are to show how much reduction may be made each year and they are to send Us each a special report at the end of each year as to what has been done by them." This is followed by what may be regarded as unquestionably the most important and significant part of the decree, inasmuch as it has to do with the crucial question of finance. "As for the manner of obtaining other revenues to make up for the losses on that from opium, we hereby command the Ministry of Finance to arrange about this matter." One of our contemporaries in Shanghai is quite as sceptical as those who are not misled by missionary zeal regarding the effect of the original edicts and decrees issued on the subject of opium. "There are many," it says, "who, not without reason, have felt compelled to doubt the sincerity of the Chinese Government in the measures which are being taken for the removal of the opium incubus which weighs so heavily on the Chinese people. They have seen other Imperial edicts, which left nothing to be desired from a verbal point of view, entirely inoperative, and there was little reason to assume that the one on opium would meet with any better fate. There were not wanting those in high positions who made some efforts to enforce the decree; the difficulty of doing so, however, was in Yuan Shih-kai displayed the situation. In the matter, yet close investigation showed that 230 miles south of Tientsin, in the province of Shensi, there was a dead letter. In regard to the question of the area of land in China devoted to the cultivation of the poppy recent accurate information, as far as such was obtainable, went to prove that not only had no steps been taken to deal with this aspect of the problem, but the cultivation of the poppy was increasing rather than diminishing. It may be mentioned that the recent export of the drug through Ichang has been the highest on record." Such a statement of opinion, especially the last sentence, must convey a whole world of meaning to the anti-opium enthusiast. We would quote the *North China Daily News* again when it reads: "The mischief and harm occasioned by the opium habit are undiminished upon in no uncertain terms and an appeal, pathetic in its intensity, is made to the officials to put forth their best efforts to bring about the desired reform. "This is a question of whether our country is to be a strong one or a weak one in the future and whether our subjects are to be strong and healthy or weak and short-lived; hence it is important that all our officials, high and low, in Peking and in the provinces, should use their best endeavours, to eradicate the evil. It is impossible not to regard the promulgation of this decree as a notable step in the right direction, that must influence favourably those who are dubious, if not of the sincerity at least of the power of the Chinese Government, in regard to the suppression of opium smoking. "We cannot forget, however, that the wide gulf which, unfortunately, separates injunction from fulfilment in China has yet to be bridged. It is a journey of many days from Peking to Szechuan, and in order that the world may see practical effect given to this latest edict, its words must be backed by more authority than its predecessor of September, 1906." The fact is that all who have calmly considered the question recognise that it is not so much a matter of morals as finance. If China can stamp out opium, and live without the revenue derived from that source, so can Hongkong; but it must not be permitted that this Colony should be penalised at the behest of a few inconsequent orators in Parliament.

Kingdom; it cannot be done in the prohibition States of America, and never was sought to be done in New York when the Raffles Law was supposed to be in force, and how it can be done in a vast territory such as that of China must surpass the imagination of thinkers. At the raters' meeting in Shanghai recently the chairman of the Municipal Council when introducing the resolution for the reduction of the number of licensed opium houses to the Settlement said: "The Chinese Government have never published any indication of the measures they proposed to adopt for curtailing the supply, or of the substitute they have designed for the income derived from opium which is hypothecated against their foreign loans." Here is the crux of the whole matter. In the latest Imperial decree emanating from Peking it would appear that the Chinese Government has at length awakened to a realization of the importance of considering this aspect of the question. The Viceroy and Governors are "commanded to investigate the conditions within their respective jurisdictions and, after deciding upon the manner whereby a substantial reduction of the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of the drug may be gradually brought about, to report to Us first before putting their respective schemes into force. They are to show how much reduction may be made each year and they are to send Us each a special report at the end of each year as to what has been done by them." This is followed by what may be regarded as unquestionably the most important and significant part of the decree, inasmuch as it has to do with the crucial question of finance. "As for the manner of obtaining other revenues to make up for the losses on that from opium, we hereby command the Ministry of Finance to arrange about this matter." One of our contemporaries in Shanghai is quite as sceptical as those who are not misled by missionary zeal regarding the effect of the original edicts and decrees issued on the subject of opium. "There are many," it says, "who, not without reason, have felt compelled to doubt the sincerity of the Chinese Government in the measures which are being taken for the removal of the opium incubus which weighs so heavily on the Chinese people. They have seen other Imperial edicts, which left nothing to be desired from a verbal point of view, entirely inoperative, and there was little reason to assume that the one on opium would meet with any better fate. There were not wanting those in high positions who made some efforts to enforce the decree; the difficulty of doing so, however, was in Yuan Shih-kai displayed the situation. In the matter, yet close investigation showed that 230 miles south of Tientsin, in the province of Shensi, there was a dead letter. In regard to the question of the area of land in China devoted to the cultivation of the poppy recent accurate information, as far as such was obtainable, went to prove that not only had no steps been taken to deal with this aspect of the problem, but the cultivation of the poppy was increasing rather than diminishing. It may be mentioned that the recent export of the drug through Ichang has been the highest on record." Such a statement of opinion, especially the last sentence, must convey a whole world of meaning to the anti-opium enthusiast. We would quote the *North China Daily News* again when it reads: "The mischief and harm occasioned by the opium habit are undiminished upon in no uncertain terms and an appeal, pathetic in its intensity, is made to the officials to put forth their best efforts to bring about the desired reform. "This is a question of whether our country is to be a strong one or a weak one in the future and whether our subjects are to be strong and healthy or weak and short-lived; hence it is important that all our officials, high and low, in Peking and in the provinces, should use their best endeavours, to eradicate the evil. It is impossible not to regard the promulgation of this decree as a notable step in the right direction, that must influence favourably those who are dubious, if not of the sincerity at least of the power of the Chinese Government, in regard to the suppression of opium smoking. "We cannot forget, however, that the wide gulf which, unfortunately, separates injunction from fulfilment in China has yet to be bridged. It is a journey of many days from Peking to Szechuan, and in order that the world may see practical effect given to this latest edict, its words must be backed by more authority than its predecessor of September, 1906." The fact is that all who have calmly considered the question recognise that it is not so much a matter of morals as finance. If China can stamp out opium, and live without the revenue derived from that source, so can Hongkong; but it must not be permitted that this Colony should be penalised at the behest of a few inconsequent orators in Parliament.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Japanese Diet concluded its Session on 27th ult.

THE Russian gunboat *Mandjour* arrived from Saigon yesterday.

THE French mail of the 3rd March was delivered in London on the 1st inst.

EIGHT hundred Koreans at Hongkong have become naturalized Chinese. It is reported that other applications for naturalization are to follow.

OWING to slow working of the Indian Government's lines, telegrams exchanged with India, and with Europe via Eastern, are at present subject to delay.

THE King has been pleased to approve of Señor Don Buenaventura G. Seone as Consul General of Peru at Hongkong, with Consular jurisdiction in the British Colonies in Asia.

COMMANDER G. T. N. FULLER has been appointed captain of the *Albion*, the dispatch boat of the China Squadron. This officer has a fine reputation as a seaman and gunnery officer.

THE *Geary*—the second of the steel launchers built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. to the order of the Philippine Government—left for Manila this morning in charge of the Chinese master Leung Wah.

THE Hongkong agents of the State Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., have received advice from their head office at Liverpool that their 1907 account shows as follows:—Underwriting profit £23,100, add to reserves £28,000, bringing same up to £51,100, and Dividend to shareholders 5%.

THE annual general meeting of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai on 27th ult. The Directors' report and accounts were accepted and passed, a retiring allowance not exceeding £300 per annum was voted to the London secretary, Mr. W. G. Howell, who has been incapacitated from further service by ill-health; and other formal business was transacted.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. R. M. Grainger Stewart, manager of the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo, second son of the late Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, M.D., LL.D., and Muriel Longueville, elder daughter of the late Hon. Captain L. A. W. Baines-Lawrence, R.N., Harbour Master of Hongkong.

THE death of Mr. Ma, who was recently reported to have died from a fellow-passenger on the *Geary*, has been confirmed. He was seized with illness early on the morning of the day following the steamer's departure from Hongkong and died early in the morning of the 17th. Lung disease was the cause and the sudden development is said to have been due to double pneumonia.

A CHINESE woman, who appeared as a witness for the defence in an assault case, heard by Mr. Wood, this morning, in the Police Court, was asked: "You said there was a large crowd assembled outside your house. Did you hear any noise?" The lady thought for a while, and her answer came: "I am a good-hearted woman, you know. I never heard any noise. In fact I never mind other people's business. In she was excused.

LATER reports of the great fire at Peking state that the damage is estimated at Tls. 3,000,000. A pair of vases valued at Tls. 30,000, and a Chinese table and four chairs estimated at about Tls. 7,000 are said to have been destroyed. These are only two items of a numberless variety of valuables that fell a prey to the flames. Trifles were saved, but the bulk of the Exhibition was lost, unsecured. The fire brigade was apparently worse than useless.

THE action brought by the Kwong Tak Hing firm against the Yuen On Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., to recover the sum of \$4,310 was concluded at the Supreme Court to-day. In this case the plaintiff firm sought to recover the insurance upon goods lost on a junk which foundered in the typhoon of 18th September, 1905, application to insure having been made that morning. The jury, which composed of Messrs. Charles Henry Grace, Alfred Holland Skelton, David Haskell, Edw. Harvey Hilds, Donaldson Ridgell, Law, Henry Humphreys and William Murray Scott, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs. Notice of appeal was given.

A RUSH order for 50,000 barrels of flour was placed by Russia in February at the Portland (Oregon) Flouring Mills Company, and speculations were rife that the large shipment was desired because of the possibility of war between that country and Turkey. The flour will be shipped on the steamer *Numan*, which was to sail from Portland on March 15th, and is the first large quantity of flour bought at Portland by Russia since that country was preparing for the Japanese war. The mill of the company were to be run to full capacity until the order is filled. When news of the big shipment became known there was an immediate advance of one cent a bushel in the price of wheat. The order is said to be the largest single sale made on the Pacific Coast, and the consignment will be from Portland to Vladivostok.

Sir John Jordan.

DEPARTURE FOR CANTON.

OFFICIAL DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

According to arrangement Sir John N. Jordan, K.C.M.G., British Minister at Peking, after a brief stay at Hongkong, continued on his journey to-day. His Excellency, accompanied by the Chinese Secretary, Mr. S. Mayer, boarded the s.s. *Honan*, of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., this morning for Canton. No official formality was observed in His Excellency's departure this morning.

Last night an official dinner was given at Government House at which the following ladies and gentlemen were present:—H.E. Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, H.E. Colonel Darling, H.E. Colonel, Sir Francis Pigott, the Honourable Mr. F. H. May, the Honourable Mr. Chatham, Mrs. and Miss Chatham, the Honourable Mr. Ross Davies, the Honourable Mr. Atkinson, and Mrs. Atkinson, the Honourable Mr. Paul Chater, H.E. Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Honourable Dr. Ho Kai, the Honourable Mr. Wei Yuk, the Honourable Mr. Pollock and Mrs. Pollock, Commodore and Mrs. Stokes, the Honourable Mr. Keswick and Mrs. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Maiter, Mr. D. R. Law, His Excellency Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Flag Lieutenant Chauvin, Monsieur G. Lieber, Herr Dr. and Frau Yorck, Mr. A. P. Wilder, Chev. and Madame Volpelli, Flag Commander, Norris, Mr. Mayer, Baroness von Hutten, and Mrs. Bremer.

DOG-ROUND STEAMERS.

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

The fog, which usually at this time of year disorganises traffic afloat, was responsible to-day for the delayed arrival of several incoming steamers and the departure of vessels outward bound. Throughout the early hours of the morning the incessant blasts on the steam whistles of vessels in the harbour and clanging of bells denoted the difficulties those in charge of vessels under steam were experiencing. A heavy fog bank had settled over the harbour. The arrival of several vessels from the South was delayed, in some cases several hours, while others were about a day longer in reaching port. The *Macao* steamer *Hoing* was expected here early this morning, but did not get in until about half-past ten in the forenoon. Similarly the *Canton* steamer *Edaham*, which should have been by the wharf at midnight, was twelve hours late. She put into port at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The arrival of the *Dagupan* steamer *Julien*, from Singapore was delayed for yesterday at 7 p.m., but the steamer did not put in an appearance until after 1 p.m. to-day. The *English* steamer *Derwent*, which was expected at 2 p.m., she was expected at 7 p.m. At 11.15 a.m. she was signalled four miles from Gap Rock. It was reported that the *Honan*, with the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, on board was fog-bound at Canton. The *Honan* steamer was journey at 11.25 a.m.

In the afternoon a rumour was current that the *Canton* steamer *Huangshan* had taken the ground during the heavy fog of this morning. The report, happily, proved to be without foundation. Inquiries at the office of the Steamboat Co. elicited the fact that the *Huangshan* was late in leaving Canton owing to the dense fog.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 1st April, 1908.

Several foreign firms in Canton have advertised that they are dealing in goods and articles from foreign countries other than Japan. The people of Samshui held a meeting yesterday in connection with the Japanese boycott, and it is reported that the number present was about a thousand.

Yesterday, the Canton Self-Government Association received a telegram from Nanning in which the people there expressed their pleasure in joining the League in the Japanese boycott movement.

FIRE.

At 8 p.m. yesterday, an outbreak of fire took place in Wai Sin street, a little below the Electric Light Works. The fire originated in a shop styled Kwong 'Nong' Cheung, dealing in grob and oil; and the flames in a short space of time spread over a large area. Fourteen buildings in all were destroyed, though the different fire brigades proceeded to the scene immediately on the alarm being given. The fire was got under control at about 10 p.m.

BLACKMAILING.

It is reported that the British Consul-General at Canton has forwarded to the Viceroy a letter of blackmail, which was received by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, of Shanghai, from robbers demanding \$10,000. In the letter it was stated that the money asked for should be handed to a certain man who will be found at the Man On Jetty at Sha Tou, holding a large palm-leaf fan in his hand. It was also added in the letter that if the money was not forthcoming on the 25th day of the 2nd moon, the receivers will one day meet with serious consequences. The Viceroy has given instructions to the Namhoi Magistrate to trace the blackmailers.

A SAMPAHAN, who was found in possession of a knife, was charged at the Police Court, this morning, and ordered to pay a fine of \$10, or in default two months' gaol. The man—Tio Luk—had the knife—a murderous-looking weapon—hidden under his coat when arrested. Failure on his part to give a satisfactory explanation to the police resulted in his arrest and conviction.

The "Tatsu-Maru" Settlement.

STATEMENT BY COUNT HAYASHI.

GUN-RUNNING IN CHINA.

On the 7th ult., representatives of the various parties in the House of Representatives held a meeting, and brought information from Count Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning particulars of the negotiations on the *Tatsu-maru* question. Count Hayashi's report was almost identical with the particulars already published in our columns. In reply to Mr. Ueno, a Daigo Club member, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that prior to the acceptance of the conditions, the Government had given a warning to the Chinese Government to the effect that the question at issue was simple and straightforward, and if the Chinese Government had attempted to delay the settlement longer and had shown no sincere intention for an immediate settlement, the Japanese Government might have been compelled to take strong measures. No definite intimation was given to China to that effect, as reported. No proposal whatever was made by the British Government in regard to Japan being allowed a free hand in the matter. The Foreign Minister gave the assurance that he would obtain from the Japanese Minister in Peking all the communications which have been exchanged between the two Governments since the least possible delay, and would lay them before the Diet in the course of the present session.

The authorities in Tokyo responsible for such matters are credited with the statement that of late arms and ammunition have been extensively smuggled into South China by foreign merchants. The Chinese Government has been strictly guarding against this smuggling, and was on the watch when the *Tatsu-maru* was arrested. The British Government prohibited the shipment of arms to South China a few months ago, and the Japanese Government is in duty bound to take a similar course in observance of diplomatic courtesy towards a friendly neighbor.

A Peking correspondent, writing to the *Jiji*, states that in view of the *Tatsu Maru* affair the Chinese Government has great fears that alien Japanese merchants may attempt to smuggle and sell arms to the revolutionists. The Japanese Minister in Peking has therefore been requested to ask the Government for the adoption of measures to suppress the smuggling of arms and ammunition by the Japanese. Being sympathetically disposed towards the Chinese Government on this matter, the Japanese Minister telegraphed the Chinese request to the Foreign Office in Tokyo. The correspondent urged that the Japanese Government should adopt more stringent measures for the control of the shipment of arms and ammunition to China than has at present been the case, in order that they should not fall into the hands of rebels. It is pointed out that three months ago the Hongkong Government prohibited the shipment of arms from Hongkong to Macao, and this had certain Chinese merchants to send orders to Japan. It is therefore of the utmost importance, if the friendly relations between China and Japan are to be maintained, that the Japanese Government should make careful investigations as to the destination of shipments of arms, so that they may not fall into the hands of the rebels.

CHINESE PAPER ON JAPAN.

With regard to the *Tatsu-maru* affair, it is of interest to note that a leading Chinese journal, *Shinbun-ko*, made the following comments, writing, of course, before the settlement was reached:—

"Even as early as thirty years ago, when her wings were not fully-fledged, Japan aspired to an attitude very like that of a rabbit defying an ox. When once she came out victorious in a war with a country larger than herself, her self-conceit and arrogance knew no bounds. Japan has repeatedly deceived the Celestial Empire. Afraid of Russia approaching China, Japan had repeatedly stretched out her hands in a friendly manner towards China, but the motives of the Japanese are to extend their sphere of influence in China, and to make sure of the permanent occupation of a strategic base, so that they may be in a position to dictate to China in case of emergency. Ever since she concluded the Treaty of Alliance with Great Britain Japan appears to have perfect liberty and to take delight in degrading China; and to this we have tamely submitted, not wishing to create trouble with Japan, which country would delight to see a crisis in China, hoping thereby for an opportunity of including the whole country within her sphere of influence. The present *Tatsu-maru* affair is nothing but the outcome of such aggressive intention."

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

On the authority of the representative of the *Tatsu Maru* Shokai, of Nishinomiya, the owners of the *Tatsu-maru*, it is stated that the damages to be claimed in connection with the seizure of the steamer include damage to the cargo as well as demurrage of the vessel. The value of the cargo is put at about ¥70,000. The steamer's produce among the cargo was entirely spoiled or became useless for the purposes of food, while general merchandise on board lost market as the result of the arrest. The claim on account of the steamer itself comprises the cost of repairing the damage sustained as the result of stranding, together with expenses of detention. The total damages are estimated at between ¥300,000 and ¥500,000, but the exact amount cannot be ascertained before the steamer has been docked.—*Japan Chronicle*.

One of the Cameron Highlanders was convicted by Mr. Wood, in the Police Court, to-day, and sent to gaol for theft. The defendant was charged with stealing a \$10 bill from a pocket belonging to a *Madras* *Madras*. Defendant was also charged with stealing a watch from the pocket of a *Madras* *Madras*. A sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Colonel Darling, R.E., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Reed Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Capt. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.D., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, and Mr. C. Clementi, (Clerk of Council).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Colonial Secretary presented the table report of the Finance Committee (No. 4).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 5 to 13. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.
In moving the following resolution, viz., "It is hereby resolved that a sum of four million and twenty thousand dollars (\$4,200,000) be advanced out of funds in the custody of the Government for the purpose of completion of the Hongkong Canton Railway (British Section) during the year 1908," the Colonial Secretary said that the resolution had been referred to the Finance Committee and therein it was reduced to \$3,000,000, inasmuch as certain sums being drawn from the original £1,000,000, the Government had the directions of His Excellency the Governor.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the resolution was passed.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.
The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to enable Foreign Corporations to acquire and hold land in the Colony."

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Bill read a first time.

KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO.
The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the making of bye-laws by The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited."

Hon. Mr. Keswick seconded. Bill read a first time.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai moved that the second reading of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance Amendment Bill be further postponed for three weeks as the translation was not ready.

In seconding this motion, Hon. Mr. Keswick stated that not only for that reason was the postponement required, but also that land and property owners should have the chance of looking at the Bill.

The motion was carried.

ADJOURNMENT.
The Council was adjourned until this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council:—

TYPEWRITER FOR TREASURY.
A sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Treasury, B.—Office of Assessor of Rates, Other Charges, typewriter.

TREASURY SHROFF.
A sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents in aid of the vote, Treasury, Treasurer's Office, Other Charges, security allowances for nine months to one 4th grade and one 5th grade shroff.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
A sum of four thousand four hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, installation of electric fans at Government House.

LIGHTHOUSES.
A sum of six thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Public Works Recurrent, Buildings, maintenance of lighthouses.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT STORES.
A sum of two hundred and thirty-four dollars in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, a—Harbour Office, Other Charges, oil and sundry stores.

This was all the business.

Telegrams.

[Russia.]

Germany.

London, 31st March.
Prince von Buelow has returned to Berlin. The Kaiser has sailed from Venice for Syracuse.

The French in Morocco.
A French column of 8,000 men has left Casablanca for the Midakra country.

The Education Bill.
In a debate in the House of Lords on a compromise of the Education Bill, introduced by the Bishop of St. Asaph, a possibility of a settlement of the controversy was indicated.

Shipping and Mails.
The *Albion*, Capt. J. D. Evans, is due to arrive in Hongkong on the 10th inst. and leave for Shanghai on the 12th inst.

[illegible]

